

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the Docket Number appearing at page 1 with the following
Docket Number:

--Docket No. 05369/00009 00042--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1 immediately after the heading
"CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS" with the following
paragraph:

--This application is a continuation of co-pending U.S. Application Serial
No. 09/935,921, filed 23 August 2001, which claims priority from co-pending
U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/263,220, filed 22 January 2001, the
disclosure of which each is hereby incorporated herein by reference.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 7, with the following
rewritten paragraph:

--The TEFLON-type tapes available commercially in the marketplace
today, include: Gore's Glide®, Oral-B's Satin Floss®, Johnson & Johnson's
Easy Slide®, and Colgate's ~~Totals~~ Total®. All of these tapes can be worked
between tight spaces with a minimum of fraying and breaking. Yet, unlike their
multifilament counterparts such as Johnson & Johnson's woven floss, REACH®
Gentle Gum Care, during flossing, these tapes do not release substantial
quantities of cleaners, abrasives, tartar control ingredients, whiteners and
active ingredients such as fluoride, antimicrobials, antibiotics, etc. The net of
this shortcoming in failing to deliver substantial quantities of ingredients to
those sites being flossed is that the tapes are generally perceived as most
convenient in fitting between teeth, but unfortunately, they are generally

perceived as: "not cleaning", "not working", "not doing much", etc., once they are positioned between teeth.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 19 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Several Patent Applications have been filed on monofilament dental tapes with coatings comprising from between about 20% by weight and about 120% by weight of the monofilament tape. These are described in ~~co~~pending U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Nos. 60/227,433 and 60/227,255, filed 23 August 2000 and Serial No. 60/263,220, filed 22 January 2001, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 21 and extending to page 6, line 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Suitable aliphatic, long chain, fatty alcohols for the crystal-free coatings of the present invention can be represented by the structural formula ROH, wherein R represents a long chain alkyl group having from 20 to 30 carbon atoms. Specific examples include:

1-decanol	1-heptadecanol	1-pentacosanol
1-undecanol	1-octadecanol	1-hexacosanol
1-dodecanol	1-nonadecanol	1-heptacosanol
1-tetradecanol	1-eicosanol	1-octacosanol
1-pentadecanol	1-heneicosanol	1-nonacosanol
1-hexadecanol	1-tricosanol	1-triacontanol
		<u>1-triacontanol</u>
	1-tetracosanol --	

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 5 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Naturally occurring mixtures with substantial ~~quantities~~ quantities of these fatty alcohols, or isomers thereof; including those chemically derived from natural sources also constitute suitable sources of aliphatic, long chain fatty alcohols for the purpose of this invention.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, third line from the bottom and extending to page 9, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--For the purposes of the present invention, flaking resistance measures the propensity of the coatings of the present invention to flake off a flexible elastomeric, TEFLON®, bicomponent, or other polymeric dental tapes during flexure. Flaking resistance (or "flake value") is a percentage value based on the reduction by weight of the crystal-free coating after flexing, under suitably controlled and reproducible conditions, an 18-inch piece of the coated tape for 30 seconds.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Certain petroleum waxes are suitable and preferred additional additives for the crystal-free coating of the present invention. These include any of a range of relatively high molecular weight hydrocarbons (approximately C₁₆ to C₅₀), solid at room temperature, derived from the higher-boiling petroleum fractions. There are three basic categories of petroleum wax: paraffin (crystalline), microcrystalline, and petroleum. Paraffin waxes are produced from the lighter lube oil distillates, generally by chilling the oil and filtering the crystallized wax they have a melting point range between 48°C (118°F) and 71°C

(160°F), Fully refined paraffin waxes are dry, hard, and capable of imparting good gloss. Microcrystalline waxes are produced from heavier lube distillates and residue (one bottoms) usually by a combination of solvent dilution and chilling. They differ from paraffin waxes in having poorly defined crystalline structure, ~~clearer~~ darker color, higher viscosity, and higher melting points - ranging from 63°C (148°F) to 93°C (200°F). The microcrystalline grades also vary much more widely than paraffins in their physical characteristics: some are ductile and others are brittle or crumble easily.--

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